

REPORT COVERS PERIOD BETWEEN APRIL 26, 1917, AND MARCH 31, 1919—RECEIPTS IN THE SAME PERIOD TOTALLED \$125,282.857—BALANCE OF \$27,465,854 REMAINING IS ESTIMATED SUFFICIENT TO CARRY ON THE WORK HERE AND ABROAD UNTIL DECEMBER 31—80 PER CENT OF THE EXPENDITURES WAS DEVOTED TO THE PURCHASE, TRANSPORTATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF CANTEN SUPPLIES, TO ENTERTAINMENTS, EDUCATION AND ATHLETIC SPORTS.

New York, July 27.—First detailed accounts of the receipts and expenditures of the Young Men's Christian association, made public here today by the organization's national war work council finance committee, show that \$125,282.857 was received by it between April 26, 1917, and March 31, 1919. Total expenditures aggregated \$97,817,005 in the period named, it is estimated, leaving a balance of \$27,465,854, a sum estimated to be sufficient to carry on the work here and abroad until next Dec. 31.

According to the figures, which appear over the signature of George W. Perkins, chairman of the committee, Cleveland H. Dodge, treasurer of the war work council, and William C. Sullivan, comptroller, slightly more than 2 per cent of the total funds contributed by the American public were expended for religious purposes in the United States and overseas, while approximately 80 per cent was devoted to the purchase, transportation and distribution of canteen supplies and to entertainments, education and athletic sports.

In addition to the provision of free athletic supplies, which included, among other things, in the United States camps alone, 377,096 baseballs and 20,000 golf balls, the report says, the Y. M. C. A. distributed \$55,832,449 worth of merchandise. Of this merchandise \$1,478,054, or approximately 3 per cent, was given free to the soldiers.

Of the \$57,817,005 expended, it is shown, more than \$40,000,000 was spent in the home camps, more than \$4,000,000 with the American expeditionary force abroad and \$14,000,000 for work with the allied armies and prisoners of war. The balance went for transportation and other expenses. The statement explains that the Y. M. C. A. suffered a loss of \$1,478,054 in the operation of army post exchanges and canteens which, owing to the depreciation in value of French francs and Italian currency and conversion of the overseas figures at market rates, resulted in a book loss of \$2,432,058.

The report, the committee makes clear, is not final because the war service of the Y. M. C. A. which reached its maximum in March of this year, is being continued in the United States and foreign countries. Three war work camps are now being pointed out, brought from the American public \$123,254,053, and this amount, the statement says, was augmented to \$123,332,857 by sums from other sources.

Some idea of the magnitude of the work accomplished by the organization is shown by the statement that more than 97,000 concerts, vaudeville performances and other entertainments were staged by the Y. M. C. A. in American cantonments to an aggregate audience of 43,500,000 at a cost of \$1,166,767. The statement also points out, brought from the American public \$123,254,053, and this amount, the statement says, was augmented to \$123,332,857 by sums from other sources.

Overseas, the statement says, work of even a larger scale was accomplished. The 1,900 or more "Y" huts and tents built or leased for the use of the American Expeditionary Force, equipped at a cost of \$2,950,421, and operated and maintained at a further expense of \$1,014,357.

Writing materials and newspapers for the overseas men, including 400,000,000 sheets of letter paper, half as many envelopes, 1,000,000 postcards, cost \$2,256,508. For motion picture shows, in which 13,000,000 feet of film were used in France alone, and for the operation of the "Y" camps, the statement says, \$1,098,757. More than \$4,000,000 for the purchase of food, clothing and other necessities for the overseas men, and \$1,151,737, and for sex hygiene education and literature, the "Y" spent \$72,704.

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Case of Smallpox Closes Camp Mills

Nearly 5,000 Officers and Men and 138 War Brides Detained—Had Just Returned From Overseas.

New York, July 27.—The first case of smallpox discovered on a returning troop ship held up the transport. Mobile from Brest on her arrival here today, resulting in the quarantining of the nearly 5,000 officers and men on board and the detention of 138 war brides on their arrival at Camp Mills and the segregation of 138 "war brides" under care of the Red Cross after they were landed at Hoboken.

A Filipino messboy was found to have developed a mild case of the disease. The vessel left Brest on July 15 and immediately was quarantined with his three Filipino companions in the ship's hospital. Then all persons on board were vaccinated. On their arrival here the four Filipinos were sent to the Hoffman Island hospital.

The fourth division, nicknamed by its members the "Forgotten Fourth," because of its lack of publicity, fought in the Aisne, Marne, St. Mihiel and Argonne offensives.

Lieutenant Benjamin Bird of Hartford, Conn., attached to the 47th Infantry, who was in prisoner of war camp for six months, also returned. Naval officers who returned on the Mobile reported 24 transports at Brest waiting for troops to bring home. The mobilization of France's army and the consequent congestion of French railroads, they said, had made it impossible for American army authorities to get trains to move troops to the port of embarkation.

St. Nazaire on arrival today reported the suicide by drowning of Private James McPherson of Erie, Pa., Company A, 12th Engineers. His ship over the side into the sea was seen by comrades and within six minutes a lifeboat had been lowered in a vain effort to rescue him.

The transport Martha Washington arrived from Brest with Brigadier General William R. French, who was in command of the 47th Infantry. Colonel S. G. Sharpley of Portland, Me., Colonel Sharpley reported that the 47th Infantry was in good condition and within six minutes a lifeboat had been lowered in a vain effort to rescue him.

The Sunday papers gave prominence to amplifications of Mr. Thomas' Derby speech expressed by him in an interview. "Everything I have seen in America, taken in conjunction with events now occurring in this country, convinces me that we shall lose our commercial supremacy unless we drastically change our political methods," Mr. Thomas was quoted as saying.

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Condensed Telegrams

Hogs sold for a new high price in Chicago, at \$22.45.

British Government and coal miners reached a satisfactory agreement.

New wage and cotton rates to Germany were announced by Shipping Board.

Freight embargo on two lines of National Railways Co. of Mexico was removed.

A naval prisoner, William A. Buck, escaped from his guard at Providence, R. I.

Bar silver was quoted 55 1/16 pence an ounce in London. New York quoted silver at 110 3/4.

Kennecott Copper production in June, 5,596,000 pounds, compared with 3,342,000 pounds in May.

Eight Italian carabinieri and four Jugo-Slavs were killed in a clash at Colosara, near Fiume.

War Department sold the United States Sugar Equalization Board 27,000,000 pounds of sugar.

National Ginners' Association placed condition on cotton at 69.3, compared with 67.5 a month in a net saving.

Premier Lloyd George suggested that the trade restrictions, expiring in September, should be extended to Germany.

Tampico exports of crude oil and petroleum products to America in May estimated at 4,331,000 barrels.

Reservists of the French army, including the 47th Infantry, will be demobilized by the middle of October.

Shipping Board released 25 ships to various trade routes to the general cargo, coal, cotton, grain, sulphur, etc.

French troops were sent to Esch, Belgium, to guard the railway.

Rear Admiral Samuel F. Robinson directed the Boston Navy Yard during the war.

British Government cancelled orders for 2,500,000 pounds of cotton.

Negotiations of the Deutsche Bank with New York financial institutions for a large loan are reported advancing favorably.

General Union of Textile Workers of America will take a vote on a strike.

Silver miners' strike in Cobalt, Ont., has been orderly.

Marines in Serbia are awarded the greatest part of more than a billion francs indemnity demanded under the Bulgarian peace terms.

Not attempt was made to compel the 2,500 Italian prisoners of the U. S. Disciplinary Barracks at Fort Leavenworth to go to work.

During the week ending July 13, Board during the week ending July 13 brought the total since the United States entered the war to 111.

President Wilson's signature on the agricultural appropriation bill from which Congress eliminated rider asking repeal of the Daylight Saving Law.

Commission fixed \$12.50 as the lowest weekly wage for women workers in candy factories in Massachusetts.

Open golf champion, is leading at the end of the third round being played at the Massachusetts Country Club.

Fifty-three cities and towns of Massachusetts were quarantined against the shipment or sale of corn from their parts of the state or other states.

Corrator troops are reported to have proclaimed an independent republic.

Rioting in Negro District of Chicago

One Negro Was Drowned — Policeman Wounded — Score of Whites and Blacks Were Injured.

Chicago, July 27.—A series of riots in the negro district late today resulted in the drowning of one negro, the report of a white man, a probable fatal injury of another negro, the wounding of a policeman and injury to a score of whites and blacks by bullets or missiles. Police tonight said they had the situation well in hand.

The trouble started at the Twenty-Ninth Street beach where whites and blacks are segregated, and soon spread to State Street, the main thoroughfare in the negro district, which extends about five miles. Shooting started near the beach. There was also some shooting in the vicinity of State Street.

Although ill-feeling between whites and blacks on the South Side has existed over a period of months, emphasized by bomb explosions and shooting and numerous fights, today's riots seem to have had their start in petty quarreling at the beach.

Reports that negroes wandered across the dividing line to the white section of the beach, and that whites and blacks fought, appeared the most plausible cause. Soon after the fighting started a negro fled pursued by a number of whites.

He took shelter behind a building and began shooting at a policeman who had joined the pursuit and who was hit in the arm. The negro finally surrendered.

During the fight, one negro was probably fatally wounded.

Ninth Street was soon packed with white and blacks, the latter predominating. More fighting occurred, and a few shots were fired as some of the negroes fled and a patrol loaded with bluecoats raced to the scene.

A fire broke out in a small building and fire apparatus was blocked by the throngs. Negroes are said to have tried to drag the firemen from their seats.

During the fighting, rocks, bricks and other missiles were hurled, both at the beach and at various points along the beach. The police said that a white man, a swimmer, also was rescued.

With the police stations emptied of reserves and scores of others rushed from North and West Side stations, Acting Chief of Police Alcock ordered every available policeman on duty to prevent further outbreaks. The small army of policemen succeeded in bringing about a fair semblance of order.

The negro district has been steadily increasing in recent years with the work in his industrial plants. The encroachment on white neighborhoods caused considerable trouble and during the past few months has resulted in a number of bomb explosions in the district in recent months were directed against families of their race by white neighbors.

The "black belt" as it is known in police circles, now comprises approximately a square mile and includes only a comparatively few small white settlements.

PREPARING FOR WELCOME OF GENERAL PERSHING

Washington, July 27.—Preparations for the welcome of General Pershing on his return home are being made by both congress and the war department. Plans of the plans of neither are yet complete. The congressional programme, however, as already drafted, calls for the gift of a sword, a vote of thanks and a permanent rank of general on the commander.

American expeditionary forces. War department plans have not yet been decided and are being given to the general on the return of General Pershing's return.

Congressional rewards to army officers for distinguished service in the war are divided into three classes: (1) the thanks of the congress; (2) the thanks of the congress and the active or on the retired list.

From 1789 to 1902, the thanks of congress were extended by name to 29 officers in the service in the Mexican war, the Civil war, and the Spanish-American war. Since 1902, the thanks of congress have been extended only to four officers—these for distinguished service in constructing the Panama Canal.

One of the most distinguished of these officers, General Sherman, died in the war, when temporarily, until the death of General Sherman, the rank was given to Pershing and Peyton C. March as chief of staff.

COUNT CZERNIN IN 1917

Copenhagen, July 27.—The text of the report of Count Czernin, the former Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, to Emperor Charles, dated April 12, 1917, which was the subject of an attack on Mathias Erzberger in the German national assembly, is published. Its principal theme is the necessity of opening peace negotiations "before our enemies are aware of our expiring power."

Count Czernin pointed out the critical situation in Austria and Germany and the revolutionary danger on European borders. He warned that the war was a desperate struggle for survival and that the only way to avoid a worse fate was to seek peace.

He also emphasized what America's entry into the war would mean.

SAYS AUSTRIA LOSES ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE

Vienna, Tuesday, July 22.—(By The A. P.) Dr. Otto Bauer, the Austrian minister of finance, today said: "For thirty years we have been the slaves of the allies economically. Austria loses her economic independence. Austria must cover 70 per cent of the sixty-eight billions war debt, which means 8,000 crowns a person or 40 crowns a family of five persons. This shameful peace can be destroyed only through the victory of international solidarity."

Dr. Friedrich Adler, editor of Der Kampf, said: "Economically it is our death sentence. We are relegated to the role of a colony and forced to declare our bankruptcy immediately."

FINANCIAL CERTIFICATES ARE TO BE ISSUED SEMI-MONTHLY

To Finance Government's Requirements the Treasury Department Takes Recourse to Certificates of Five Month Maturity Bearing Interest at 4 1/2 Per Cent—To Begin August 1 and Continue For Remainder of Calendar Year—Amount of Each Issue in August and September 1: Not to Exceed \$500,000,000 — Total Is Estimated at \$3,500,000,000.

Washington, July 27.—Loan certificates of five month maturity bearing interest at 4 1/2 per cent, will be issued by the treasury semi-monthly on the first and fifteenth, beginning August 1 for the remainder of the calendar year for the purpose of financing the government's requirements.

In making this announcement today in a letter to the banking institutions of the country, Secretary Glass said the certificates will be issued each issue in August and September would not exceed \$500,000,000, while subsequent issues probably would be about half that amount with the total amount at \$3,500,000,000. The same period will see the redemption of \$2,987,540,000 in loan and tax certificates leaving a net increase of \$624,460,000 to be funded by the issue of short term notes when market conditions are favorable and the terms advantageous to the government.

All nation and state banks and trust companies will be expected to take up the certificates. The government's gross resource in each semi-monthly issue of loan certificates during August and September, with the percentage of the calendar year. The programme may be varied occasionally by the substitution of tax certificates.

Secretary Glass hopes to make the distribution of the new certificates as widespread as possible, believing that their investment value has been demonstrated to a large class of buyers in previous issues. He asserted in his letter that banking institutions which have aided in the distribution of the certificates have found ample compensation for their trouble in the deposits resulting from the treasury's practice of making each bank the depository of the proceeds of certificates purchased.

Reviewing the financial condition of the country, Secretary Glass estimated income for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, at \$6,500,000,000, made up of internal revenue \$4,940,000,000, customs \$260,000,000, sale of public lands \$440,000,000, miscellaneous \$100,000,000, and Victory Liberty loan installments \$1,032,000,000.

"In the absence of a budget system or of a truly representative government, expenditure," he continued, "is even more difficult to foretell than expenditures than the receipts of the government. We have no present reason to believe that the expenditures of the government will exceed the amount of its receipts, excluding transactions of the principal of the public debt other than the Victory loan. If these expectations prove to be correct, the whole cost of the war will have been financed, say \$26,516,506,107."

COLOMBIAN TREATY IN SENATE THIS WEEK

Washington, July 27.—Senate controversy over the peace treaty with Colombia is contained in the allied statement issued today in which it is made known to the public that they could only secure a removal of the blockade and receive food supplies if they ousted Bela Kun and set up a truly representative government.

The text of the statement, given out by Premier Clemenceau in the name of the peace conference, is as follows: "The allied and associated governments are more anxious to arrange a peace with the Hungarian people and thus bring to an end a situation of things which makes the revival of central Europe impossible and defeats any attempt to secure supplies for the population. The allied and associated governments cannot even be attempted until there is in Hungary a government which represents its people and carries out in the letter and in the spirit the engagements into which it has entered with the associated governments."

"None of these conditions is fulfilled by the administration of Bela Kun, which has not only broken the armistice to which Hungary was pledged but is at this moment actually attacking a friendly ally, Poland, to be made available, if the blockade is to be removed, if economic reconstruction is to be attempted, if peace is to be settled, if a new government with a government which represents the Hungarian people and not with one that rests its authority upon terrorism."

"The associated powers think it opportune to add that all foreign occupation of Hungarian territory, as defined by the peace conference, will cease as soon as the terms of the armistice have, in the opinion of the allied and associated governments, been satisfactorily complied with."

LIQUOR DEALERS DECIDE TO DISCONTINUE SALE OF BEER

New Haven, Conn., July 27.—The Retail Liquor Dealers Association, to meet here today, decided that no more beer or liquor with an alcoholic content of one-half of one per cent or over would be sold in this state after the war-time prohibition law is operative. The association has members in 28 of the 30 counties of the state, all of which were represented at the meeting.

Nathaniel K. Kordak, president of the Retail Liquor Dealers Association, announced tonight that the breweries in the state will stop the manufacture of beer at once on the advice of the state liquor control board.

The decision was reached after a lengthy discussion among members and their counsel, Armon A. Allen of New Haven and William A. King of Wallingford.

The liquor question was brought to a climax by United States District Attorney John F. Crosby, in which he said that the immediate arrest of persons manufacturing or selling beverages of one half of one per cent or over would be ordered, beginning July 28. Mr. Crosby's statement was given after he conferred with Attorney General Palmer on the prohibition law violations in Connecticut.

AFTER TWO YEARS OWNER GETS WALLET CONTAINING \$1,200

Springfield, Mass., July 27.—A wallet containing \$1,200 and an American citizen's property of Dr. W. K. Hodgson of Stoneham, lost while canoeing two years ago, was sent to Dr. Hodgson yesterday by the Dunham and Sons city, who found the wallet floating in Waterspout pond. At the time Dr. Hodgson was canoeing with his wife and two children, the wallet was lost. The wallet was found by a boy named William A. King of Wallingford.

MEXICAN BANDITS HOLD AMERICAN BOY FOR RANSOM

Washington, July 27.—Philip Thompson, 14 years old, son of John West Thompson, an American citizen, was kidnapped from his father's ranch 30 miles from Mexico City, and is being held by Mexican bandits for a \$100,000 ransom. The state department was advised yesterday. Urgent representations have been made to the Mexican government, it was announced.